

PRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1809.

Subscription by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month 6 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Worth.

Postage to foreign countries stated. THE SUN, New York City.

Pants-Riceque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Riceque No. 19, Boulevarde des Capucines.

or one branch who force us with manuscripts to publication with to have rejected new ter returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Incubus.

The Richmond Times shudders at the thought of another dose of Bayes and Bryanism. It tries to whistle itself into the belief that the South can escape awallowing the nauscous stuff;

"We cannot believe ust not that the solid South. as a whole intends to much longer permit itself to be chained to free alterism and topolism. With all the evidences of presents that suremed us, how can be longer cling to this doubly have not time that we were a veries, the partian chains that bend ne to it? Men of the South preserving important it is all around me. We have only to reach out our ha de and pluck its fruits the name is on and we cannot afford not to be in it. Shall we longer affer. ourselves, take a ham I made at body that would

Polities; no doubt of that The interests of ers that it also may be treated as dead. the South are injured by the present policy of the Democratic party. Politically, the great results hoped from an alliance of the South and West have not been reaped. In and almost solidly Republican. But the Bryanites have the machine in most States. BRYAN is to be swallowed once more by the grin and bear him.

It is noticeable, however, that the South is getting restless at the contractionist the Bank of England are. polley which Buyan is trying to force upon are said to be teaning toward expansion and they are as to Sixteen to Ohe.

The Viper.

Our despatches this morning tell us that the Viper, a British technolo bout destroyer, driven by one of the new turbine en- simplified and freed from all dispute as gines made by the Hon. Charles A. to its value, but it would be elastic in the the one thus decides the other and assumes Parsons, has attained a speci of 37 knots true sense of the word. Wien more of it an hour. The contract was that she was needed than the country possessed, should go 35 knots about and half as fast gold would be imported and Governastern, the turbine presenting difficulties ment notes taken out against it. When in obtaining speed in the reverse direction. its supply was redundant, the notes The most interesting thing about her is would be redeemed in gold and the gold that ahead she has gone faster. Thirty- would be exported. The bugbear of silver seven knots is nearly 43 miles.

The Viper has been wetched with great attention during her development, and not informed minds, would be laid at rest, and a few expectations of failure. The Tur- we should have a currency not only as the infallibility of the Bible and in the creed stands, and the incident concerning its binia, Mr. Passons's first craft, so feet on good as gold-which it is now-but con- professed by both, looking on them as ownership is closed. the water line, reached a speed of 34 knots, vertible into gold on demand beyond all by means of revolving two shafts, each doubt and controversy. Great Britain has comedians merely playing a part. Could with three propellers, more than two had just such a currency for more than, two more radically opposed sentiments thousand times a minute. The Viper is nifty years, and nobody in that country and convictions be found? Moreover, on Appeals 210 feet long, and, to drive a boat of her desires any change in it. The Bank of size, new experiments, leading to other England issues all the paper money used propellers and different v location of reve- in England and Wales, and increases and lution, have been required. Success has diminishes the volume of it only as gold is come at last, and we have to record anew deposited for its notes or withdrawn by the appearance of the "fastest heat in the their redemption. Our Treasury can be world.

We print in another column a report of Mr. Parsons's offer to build a lost to factory result. run 44 knots, or something over 50 miles an hour. The Viper's speed proves the comparative case of reaching a rate even much higher. At some undetermined point, we believe, which possibly the Viper stead of requiring a vastly disproportionate increase of power, follows the power directly.

We don't adv so people to refrain from crossing the Atlantic until they can go in a thirty-knot steamer, but a thirty-knotter, or one certainly far fester than anything built or building, is sure to be seen on the Atlantic before long And the Navy Department's attention

also is called to this turtime destroyer.

Two Scoundrels Fined.

The proceedings in the case of the People vs. Jacob Hanner at the and Henny Feindt, of expenditure at \$15,000,000, and further the members of the Bakers' Union who prescribed that naval construction during were indicted for distributing simplerous and Loycotting circulars against Charstian KURNER, a non-union baker, terminated, this bill was passed, Prince HohenLone, temporarily, at least, in the Court of Gen- the Imperial Chancellor, declared that it so jeeringly by the Rev. Heber Newton eral Sessions on Tuesday by the entrance should be accepted on all sides as defining of a plea of gull y by the accused and by the imposition of a fine of \$50 apiece upon ennial period named. As lately as January them by Judge Cowing.

The crime committed by these men was a despicable one, and they well merited a severer punishment than they received. For many days HANNEFAUTH and TEINDT tion contemplated in the Navy act. This and other agents of the Babers' Union scattered circulars and posted placards through the upper portion of our city after the alleged emergence of the United abusing Kunner, calling him obscene names, declaring that he bent his wife through the outcome of the Spanish-Amerso that she fled from his home, and requesting his customers not to patronize | incidents can have no connection with the KUHNER, who had in the past employed union men and non-union men indiscriminately, paying them according devised for his own department. to their several abilities, and, indeed, ored to destroy his business by every

means in its power. HANNEFAUTH and PEINDT could have fine on account of their pien of guilty and

considered the ending of the case a triumph spirators who had been endeavoring to stor on Tuesday evening, hooting him and making a demonstration and declaring that the courts had refused to help him in the struggle.

We believe we are expressing the sentiment of decent citizens in venturing to hope that if HANNEFAUTH and FRINDT are again arraigned in the Court of General Sessions for a repetition of the same crime, as it is most probable that they will be, the courts and the District Attorney's office will see their way clear to meet more squarely the demands of justice than they did on Tuesday.

Desirable Currency Reform.

The clamor which was raised two years ago for the retirement of the Government legal tender notes and for the substitution in their place of bank notes has very nearly died away. Almost all of the advocates of a bank currency have ceased to demand anything more than an increase of the amount of notes permitted to be issued by the national lanks against deposits of Government bonds from the present 90 per cent, of the par value of such bonds to 100 per cent, of it. The project of an "elastic" currency, to be had by abolishing the requirement of bond security and by allowing all banks, bold us to despair and to my For human tr's State as well as national, to issue notes sate tr at the chain and life more the tenefits best secured only by their own assets though it may be recommended by Secretary Gage in The name of the case is Prespecity against his forthcoming report, has so few support-

As THE SUN has repeatedly pointed out, the safest and best paper money that can be furnished to the people of this country is Government notes redeemfact, the partnership is dissolved by the able on demand in gold coin. At preswithdrawal of the West, which is surely ent, however, the volume of these notes is fixed by law, and the demand for additional circulating medium is met by use of gold coin or of Treasury Democrats, a bitter pill to an unbelleving certificates against deposits of gold patient. Hopoless resignation is the feel- coin, of which the smallest denominaing of the philosophical Democrats. They tion is \$20. It would be much better don't rage as our esteemed Richmond con- and simpler to authorize the issue by the temporary does. "Down with it and have Treasury, for deposits of gold coin, of It over with" is their attitude. They have legal tender notes in any denominations no hope of dodging Bayax or of electing from \$1 upward which the depositors may him. They do hope to get rid of him and request, making these new notes, and all the insane asylum style of politics after the the old ones, too, redeemable specifically election in 1900. Till then they can only in gold coin. When redeemed, the notes should be reissued only against fresh deposits of gold coin, as the redeemed notes of

An auxiliary measure which the adophis party. The Colonel's rhetoric is very tion of this one will require is that the argument against it." Then he pre- of office are supposed to be divided between ws v-washy compared with the appeals of of the issue, in exchange for the out-Southern self-interest. Expansion and the standing silver dollars and silver certificates, Chinese markets are real ties and necessis of legal tender notes redeemable in gold. ties to the South. Among the Southern. The Government is already bound to receive expansionist Senators are Monoan, the silver dollars and silver certificates LINDSAY, SULLIVAN, McLAURIN, CAPPERY, as equal to gold in payment of duties and TILLMAN. DANIEL and MARTIN of Virginia taxes, and, if it is to use only gold in the redemption of its legal tender notes, it must so are Perrus of Alabama, Manhour of also be prepared to give notes redeemable a letter of a Roman Catholic priest, Florida and both Senators from Texas. Col. in gold in exchange for silver dollars BRYAN may find the Southern Democrats and silver certificates. As fast, too, as the less docile in regard to expansion than exchange was made the silver dollars set free by it could be sold for gold and the reserve for redemption augmented with the proceeds.

By adopting these measures the currency of the country would be not only payments, which the continued existence of made without difficulty to perform the same function and with the same satis-

Details of the German Naval Pro-

gramme. Since Emperor WILLIAM made the speech at Hamburg in which he announced his from the Rev. Mr. Schenmenhorn, the has already passed, increase of speed in- determination greatly to increase the German navy, the principal features of the plan have been outlined in the semi-official North-German Gazette. A comparison of these features with the provisions of the existing law governing the expansion of the Germ in war marine will enable us to appreciate the magnitude of the proposal and the difficulty of securing for it the sanction of the Reichstag.

It was nearly two years ago, that is to say, on Dec. 6, 1897, that the German Parliament passed the present Navy act known as the sexennate. This act fixed for the ensuing six years the annual rate. the last three years of the sexennate should be reduced to one ship per annum. When the military expenditure during the sexof the present year, Admiral TIRPITZ, Sec retary of State for the Navy, reaffirmed in the Reichstag the intention of the Imperial Government to observe the limitaassertion was made, it will be noted, after the occurrence of the Fashoda incident, and States into the sphere of world-policy lean war. It follows either that these The only trouble was that proposed increase of the German navy, or else that the Imperial Minister of Marine was left ignerant of the programme

According to the North-German Gazette, even an higher wage than the union the new bill contemplates an increase in scale, had positively declined to obey the the present annual rate of expenditure on beliest of the union to discharge all his the navy from \$15,000,000 to \$21,250,000. non-union men and keep only unionists in the first result of which change will be that, his shop. Upon his refusal the umon men at the close of the sexennate in 1903, the left him and the Bakers' Union endeav- German war fleet will be stronger by six ships than if the terms of the present Navy net had been adhered to. This represents, however, only the first stage of the extente in punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 sion which the new bill has in view. Its apiece or by one year's imprisonment or provisions are to remain operative for fourby both such time and impresenment. It is teen years succeeding the termination of stated that they were let of with a small the sexennate; this is equivalent to prescribing the continuous construction of

trict Attorney. Whatever the understand- warships per year, from the present treaty giving us an equal chance with SIRRING NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA. ing was, the Ballers' Union evidently date down to 1917. The construction of favored nations. even three warships a year during the for them, for a large number of the con- eighteen years to come would represent an addition to the German navy injure KUHNER gathered in front of his of no fewer than fifty-four battleships or armored cruisers. The addition would place the German navy largely above Russla, and close to France in the scale of ostensible maritime power, provided the two last-named powers should not increase, in their turn, the appropriations for naval construction. But, of course, the acceptance of Emperor William's project by the Reichstag would be followed immediately by corresponding moves on the part of the Czar's advisers and of the French Parliament. The whole scale of naval resources would be changed, and we ourselves shall retain even our present relative position.

Whethert e new Navy bill is accepted by the Reichstag will depend entirely upon the position taken by the great Catholic party assured to the Imperial Government if the Emperor, in his capacity of King of Prussia, will renounce State intervention in the appointment of Catholic bishops, and if he will promise to use his influence to abolish such disabilities as have survived the otherwise general repeal of the Falk laws against the Catholics. We presume that such concessions will be made, for the Emperor has plainly set his heart on a quick and impressive expansion of the German navy.

A Serious Question for the Episcopal Church.

Three months ago a paper, published monthly and called the Church Defence, was established in New York. It is for the its aim is "to tell the truth without fear or favor, to maintain the Faith as held by expose those who, whether unconsciously or deliberately, are seeking to deprave Gop's Word," and "practically to destroy the Gospel of Our Lord Jesus Christ." That is, the Church Defence was established specifically to combat the liberalism and rationalism of the "Broad Church."

The character of this paper, its mission and its arguments, is indicated very clearly, though also very offensively and flippantly in a letter to its editor from the Rev. Heber Newton. "It interests and amuses the best paper of its kind out." That is, he treats its effort to overthrow rationalism in the Episcopal Church as purely comical.

'No finer support of our movement," than in such a reductio ad absurdum of tends to treat a very earnest assault of the criticism" as "a piece of persistent irony." and jeeringly expresses "fear that some of him seriously, which must have grieved his heart greatly." The same number, it is McComas's seat in 1905. But will be? noteworthy, contains an extract from in which he says: "I would fain wish that you may be successful in defending your Church from the inroads of infidelity." That is, the movement represented by this treats as ironical and farcical, is really sincere and serious to the last degree,

Now, how is it possible for two parties to exist together in a common Church when | civil service reform at present. to treat its arguments as so comical in their character that they must be intended obviously for irony, though actually they express the deepest convictions of the ablest men of the opposing party, and are drawn from the arsenal in which are its stoutest intellectual weapons? If the Rev. HEBER | dantly, NEWTON expresses truly the feeling of Episthe standard silver dollars has created in III- | copalian "liberalism," it despises its opponents in the Church because they believe in Dewey. The house in Washington still hypocrites or, at least, as ecclesiastica the one side, at least, as we have shown, there is complete and even unconcealed contempt for the other; yet both are nursed by the same Church!

Is it possible that this cat-and-dog existence, for such it is, can be maintained much longer? The difference does not concern mere customs or practices, ritualism or controverted questions of doctrine not authoritatively settled, but goes to the very root of the Christian theology itself. How far it proceeds was indicated also in letter published in THE SUN last month Rev. Henen Newton's assistant. In it he spoke of the "Protestant Episcopal Prayer Book" as "cumbered from begining to end with words and phrases which bind it to the Biblical and traditional errors which Dr. Butoos and his fellow critics are so irrefutably pointing out." He said also that its elergymen are required to read "portions of the Bible which are inhuman, indecent and false," adding that "yet the rigmarde goes on with hardly ever a lifted voice to protest or to demand that the Prayer Book be revised." Moreover, he asserted that "old dogmas," belief in which is constantly aftirmed publicly in the churches, " are privately disclaimed by many of the officiating clergymen." These are the Scriptures. and dogmas whose defence by Bishop WALKER of Western New York is treated as joeose merely.

We repeat the question, How is it possible for these totally conflicting parties to remain together in the unity of one Church and one faith?

Direct Trade with Spain.

Internal development on modern lines is to-day the keynote of Spanish policy. Since the Paris treaty of peace was ratifled Spain in every way has shown her desire to open a new account with us on the friendliest footing and for the benefit of all. Our people have met Spain half way in all friendly overtures and are watching with sympathetic interest and sincere good wishes every effort to bring pros-

perity to the peninsula. When the new Spanish Minister arrived in this country he said Spain desired to enlarge her business relations with the United States and to secure, by treaty, commercial facilities that would benefit both nations. Seffor Cuyas, one of the delegates to the Commercial Congress at Philadelphia, says that Spain will soon endeavor to obtain with us a commercial treaty containing the "most favored nation" clause, so that our trade relations may have the same advantages as those between Spain and the leading nations of Europe with which she has commercial treaties. Heretofore our exports have albecause of the recommendation of the Dis- from three to time and a half great duties in Spain because we have had no wirtus against their wills. ways been subject to the highest rate of

Our trade has also been handicapped by the lack of regular and direct steamship communication between the two countries. Exports of raw cotton, petroleum, staves specially chartered vessels direct to Barcelona or other ports, but other manufactured articles, farm products, machinery, &c., have reached Spain directly through England or France, and high freights and expenses of transshipment have made it difficult for American goods to compete with those of European countries. Spain now takes the initiative in establishing direct steamship communication with this country.

Soon after January 1 next, the Compania have to keep the fact in mind if we desire to | Transatlantica Española will begin running steamers regularly to this city. For the first six months one steamer will arrive at this port each month and the company, the largest in Spain, hopes the growth of of the Centre. Its support can perhaps be business thereafter will require more frequent service.

There seem to be good prospects for the success of the new line. Spain needs our cotton, oil, tobacco, machinery, lumber and a considerable variety of our manufactured products. Senor Cuyas says one vessel a month will not be able to carry the goods Spain wishes to 'uy from us. At all events. it will be a great advantage to both countries to have direct and regular steamship communication.

The Elastic Statesman.

The Maryland Democrats having won by means of keeping their mouths shut as to national issues, the Hon. ARTHUR PUE GORMAN emerges from his burrow a little. Episcopal communion more especially, and Mr. Gorman is the spirit of the non-committal. He is as diplomatic and full of finesse as a cat, but, unlike the poor cat in the undivided Catholic Courch," and "to the adage, he can fish get and not his feet in the case of their advancing across the Mooi wet. He has taught the Maryland Democrats to tread air and to build platforms that teeter gracefully on invisible points. He is just as quick and agile in his days of statesman hip as he was in his days of baseball. A fine political shortstop, and seldom lets anything go by him.

The question now is, will he let the Senatorship go by? He is supposed to be eager to return to the Senate. Maryland now has two Republican Senators in Congress, counting the Hon. George L. Welme greatly," he says; "next to Life, it is Lixoron. The latter's term ends on March apparently retiring unmolested with the re-3, 1903. Here would seem to be Mr. Hon. JOHN WALTER SMITH, the very beautiful Gold Democrat just elected Governor, he assures the editor, "can be given think that he would be an ornament to the Senate. Besides, in Maryland the jewels the Eastern Shore and the Western Shore. Bishop of Western New York on the "higher Mr. Wellington's seat is said to belong prescriptively to the Eastern Shore and Mr. SMITH is entitled to that seat by reason the good brothers in the convention took of geography as well as of pulchritude. Mr. GORMAN can wait and take Mr.

Both Gormanites and Smithites seem have forgotten in the joy of victory that the Republican party of Maryland may have patched up its squabbles before 1901, and that the undoubtedly large independent vote of the State falls to the Republican paper, which the Rev. Henen Newton side when State issues are overtowered by national issues and the Democratic party is pinned down to Bryanism. Mr. GORMAN is much interested in independence and

All Over.

Yesterday letters of special friendliness for Admiral DEWEY poured into THE SUN office in great volume; too great to be published. Sympathy for him in his recent worry was shown on all sides and abun-

It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that in the popular mind Dewey is still

Here is a little spit at Gen. Orrs. which the Philadelphia Press copies from the Memphis

"While Antinalpo is running the bases, it w seem that the advisability of having a good shortstop cught to occur to Oris."

Four Generals, LAWTON, WHEATON, MAC ARTHUR and Young the ablest in Orts's command, are operating on a plan which probably no military man could criticise, with admira ble energy and gratifying success, in the heart of Luzon Having discersed Aquivar no's army they are closely following his trail. In this attuation Gen. Orts can well stand cheap slang thrown at him by the Demogratic press.

A Committee of Forty will meet to-day in Long Island City to urge the construction of the Blackwell's Island Bridge. Let it be

urged. The silence of the Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY should not be interpreted as consent. He still consents to nothing that is and to little that has been. He is still prepared, with the aid of the Hon. WHARTON BARKER, to punch the head of plutocracy and to elevate the downtrudden on a patent platform. But at present he is in the crypts again. He is making a book in which he expects to show that the Chicago platform was written by Nar Lee, the Mad Poet; and he will have no trouble in making out his case.

As there seems to be some uncertainty in the public mind as to the Mr. DE ARMOND of Missouri who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Speaker of the Fifty-sixth Congress, we hereby certify that he is the ingenious statesman whose one great leap to fame is the proposition to remove the Capitol to St. Louis.

The Hon. Julius Sterling Morton is keeping a perpetual Arbor Day. He is up in a tree, making faces and hurling sticks at the passers-by. Hear him chattering from the treetop:

"McKinleyism is bribery, robbery, usurpation, tyranny, treason.

Nearly as bad as the protective tariff, in fact, Poetleally enough, this person, so arboreal in his habits and mild of speech, conducts a paper styled the Conservative. The National Reform Convention has

been sitting in Boston to propose amendments

to the Coustitution. Seventeen reformers were

present at the morning assaion and forty at

the evening. Apparently the National Reform

Convention is almost as powerful as the Anti-Imperialist League. At last the fullness of fame comes to Col. BRYAN. His melodramatic mug is the headpiece of a patent medicine advertisement. An honor worthy of the great peripatetic who has been hawking so loudly his Gold Standard Eradicator, his Imperialism Killer and his

A Bishop Against Prohibition. From the Atlanta Constitution.

Rough on Octopuses!

Bishop Nelson of the Protestant Episcopal diocess Georgia preached a sermon at St. Philip's Cathedral yesterlay afternoon in which he declared cancers yester as a termoon in which he declared himself opposed to prohibition. The Bishop de-clared that prohibition did little, if anything, to remove vice, and attempts to do that which God himself does not endeavor to do-force individuals into

The boldness and resource manifested by the Boers since they crossed the Tugela apbut it is questionable whether by stretching themselves so far to the south as they have, and lumber have been carried usually in they are not rather playing into Gen. Buller's hands. The best part of the Boer army is now in a position where it is beyond its power to render any assistance to the combined Free State and Transvani force, which must shortly come into contact with the British troops advancing through Cape Colony to Kimberley and the southern frontier of the Free State. It argues very great confidence on the part of Gen. Joubert in the capacity of the levies blockading Ladysmith to hold their own against Sir George White's sorties, that he should detach so considerable a force as he apparently has for the raids toward Pietermaritzburg. There is certainly something requiring explanation in the seeming inaction of Gen. Clery, but it will not be forthcoming until events have further de veloped. Should the preparations for the lief of the different blockaded garrisons in Natal entique in the present leisurely fashion, it will be impossible to avoid the inference that

is done by design. It is obviously to the advantage of Gen. Buller that Gen. Joubert and his army should be held in Natal as long as possible, while he is conducting the operations in the south and southwest. Were Ladysmith to fall, the force now investing it would be free to pass the Drakensberg Into the Free State, and turning to the south re-enforce the commands opposing Gen. Gataere's advance with French's cavalry, or if more argent, cross the Free State to threaten Gen. Methuen's advance in the wesby a flank attack.

The configuration of the country renders it unlikely that the Boers will attempt to hold positions south of the Moot River, but they will no doubt continue their raids and patrolling as far south as they can reach without coming into conflict with superior forces. One reaso for this is that the country to the northeast of Pietermaritzburg is open and favorable to cavalry operations which would facilitate a turning movement against the Boer left flank

For the moment notive interest in the situation is transferred to the scene of Gen Methuen's column. According to a telegram dated yesterday morning, sent by him to the officer commanding at Cape Town, he attacked the Boer position near Belmont, which has been the object of several reconnoissance during the past fortnight. After a brisk fight the Boers' positions were carried with the loss of 25 officers and 183 men killed and wounded and 18 men missing. Forty prisoners were taken by the British and some Boers left dead on mainder of their wounded. By this success GORMAN'S chance. But the friends of the | the first obstacle in the way of the Kimberley dief column has been removed. The next fighting may be expected to take place at the Modder River, unless the British force deflects its march to the eastward toward Jacobsdal in the Free State, from where the rest of the advance should be comparatively easy. The news from this column will now be awaited with very great interest, as its success will in some measure compensate for the disasters elsewhere. The British losses, however, are serious and testify to the tenacity of the Boers. Mafeking reports are less favorable than those usually received from there, and show

hat the cutting off of the water supply is affeeting the health of the garrison. Gen. French with his cavalry has made a reconnoissance to the north of Hanover, but found the Boers posted near Arundel in strength; he therefore retired. Reports show that the Dutch Afrikanders are joining the

Boers in numbers. The reports that the Boers are sending emissaries to Cape Town to treat for peace require confirmation, but they are not improbable, should assurances have been conveyed to the political leaders that overtures leading to some arrangement more favorable than could be expected later would be entertained.

As to a Chief of Artillery.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With the nfi-lence that it is a sure way out of the complicated question of the future of our artillery. has been proposed variously to create a Chief of Artillery, to form the artillery into a corps and to create an artillery council at headquarters. Undoubtedly the artillery needs reorganization. Gen. Merritt's report and Col. Story's report show that need. The question, then, is, will these suggestions, separately or together, meet the requirements of the artillery?

To those who object to the creation of Chief of Artillery because it is a new office, it may be said that Gen. Knox was Chief of Artillery to Washington, but the question practically resolves itself into a question of desirabillty. Would such an office be valuable under present conditions?

There are now ten staff departments in the Army. Of these four are concerned directly in the management of the artillery, namely, the Quartermaster's, the Corps of Engineers, the Ordnance Corps and the Signal Corps. Besides these departments, the Adjutant-General's Department, the head of which is the actual head of the Army, is also interested in the artillery: and the Inspector-General's Department has an official interest, also. Where, then, is there

room for a Chief of Artillers? It may be urged that the artillery, the arm of the service that uses the guns, should have some voice in deciding the questions about the guns. But what weight will the voice of even a Chief of Artillery have against the united voices of the Quartermaster's Department, the Ordnance Corps and the Corps of Engineers? There would be simply one more staff department in which papers could be pigeon-holed

and requisitions disapproved.

Some persons have suggested an artillers council at Army Headquarters. Experience has shown that the larger the body the less work it does. That fact is the explanation of the existence of the British Cabinet and of our committees of Congress. A council of artillers rould be no more powerful for good than a Chief of Artillery: it would probably be less powerful. In fact, it would not differ much from the present arrangement, for the heads of the departments supervising the artillery form practically an artillery council now.

What will the reorganization of the form of the artillery amount to? The regimental system for the artillery is obseste and cumbrous, but matters will not be improved by simply changing the seven regiments of artillery into a corps. Something more than a mere change of form is needed. The reorganization must be complete. The light batteries may form a branch by themselves, with a battery as a tactical unit; the foot batteries may be abolished and the personnel organized by fire-tunits, regardless of their being called batteries, conductors or pholonaxes; each fort may have the men it needs; the rank of an officer may give him command, not of fourteen batteries scatteres of their mand, not of fourteen batteries scattered from Maine to Luzon, from Florida to Alaska, but of some post, large or small, as the case may be. Our system of manning the forts may be changed; instead of ten forts undermanned year in and year out, we may have nine forts cared for by a few trained mechanics and machinists, and one fort fully manned, where the officers and men may learn their duties intelligently and interestedly. We may adopt the naval system, under which ten ships are sent to sea fully manned instead of twenty ships partly manned, and men may learn their duties intelligently and interestedly. We may adopt the naval system, under which ten ships are sent to sea fully manned instead of twenty ships partly manned, and men are transferred from one ship to another as occasion requires and the wellare of the service demands. All these changes may be made, and all will be valuable, but they will not result in permanent improvement for the artillery unless the system of management is changed.

When the artillery is removed from the care of the Quartermaster's Department, when the Engineers and the Orinnice office Chief of Artillery; it would probably be les powerful. In fact, it would not differ much

Bo w mon Vew. To the Purch of the UN-S. Many of you

readers have doubtless never seen a genui e bookworm. I would invite such to call at my old book store, 17 Ann street, to inspect one. It was discovered by me this morning. I shall keep it on exhib tion for a few days. ISAAC MENDOZA.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

Statistics Show the Importance to Our Cotton Manufacturers of Maintaining It. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; As I have been greatly interested in the excellent articles which have appeared in THE SUN on American interests in the Far East, I take the liberty of drawing your attention to some statistics I have compiled, which show an immense increase in the importations of American cotton goods into Snanghal, and illustrate the importance to every cotton manufacturer in

this country of maintaining the "open door. The exports from Great Britain to Hong Kong and China for the first nine months o 1909 and 1909 were as follows:

1899. 1894. 299,000,000 yds. 303,000,000 yds. Plain goods .. Dyed and colored 45,000,000 " 85,000,000 "
Printed goods ... 18,700,000 " 9,500,000 "

262 200 000 vds. 245 500 000 vds. The imports into Shanghai for same period rom this country-all plain cottons - were 1809, 182,875,000 yards; 1898, 112,480,000 yards These figures show an increase of 61 per cent, in the imports of American-made plain cloths, while England's trade has remained stationary. America's share of the trade in plain cottons, as compared with Great Britain's, is now 61 per cent, against 37 per cent, in 1868, with a brilliant prospect of a still greater increase in the future.

Our business with the Far East is practically confined to coarse-vara plain cottons; but there is no reason why our manufacturers should not obtain their share of the trale in dyed, colored and printed goods, and I am satisfied they can if they will make an effort to do so. As 100 percent, of the American coth imported into Shanghai is reshipped to Cheloo, Tients in and Newchwang, it is evident that if the nations who now claim these sections as their sphere of influence show any disposition to restrict those markets to the vantage of their own citizens there is grave danger that this valuable trade may be lost to us. Yours faith-J. S. FRARON. Nov. 22.

A MEMORIAL OF PROTESTANTISM.

A Church to Be Erected at Speyer on the Rhine os a Protestant Monument. From the the ation Intelligenous

In the year 1520 there assembled at the old German city of Speyer on the Rhine the Diet of the German Empire at the call of the Emperor Charles V. This Diet was convened for the purpose of suppressing the religious reform movement, which had been started by Luther and other reformers. It would have succeeded with its plans, had not a minority onsisting of several Princes and deputies of free cities boldly and in the face of the imperial ire proclaimed and formally delivered a written protest against such action. It is from this act that the present members of non-Roman Catholic denominations derive their common name of Protestants.

When it was first proposed, a few years ago,

when it was first proposed, a low years ago, to creet a monument in memory of this heroid deed, it was decided to make this memorial representative of the Protestant inith in all countries without regard to the differences of the denominations. After some discussion, it was decided that a memorial church would most properly express the idea.

Active work was commenced immediately, and a site was selected on an elevation of ground. A prize was offered for the best plans, and out of forty-five that were submitted, the plans of Mesers. Flagge and Northann in Essen, Prussia, were selected. The plans were of the Gothic style of architecture, which is althered to in the smallest details.

The building his already progressed to the field of the roof. The sextangular tower is expected to reach a height of 300 feet. The ground floor of this tower is to constitute a memorial halt, thirty-five feet in diameter and sixty feet high. When the church is completed, the visitor on entering through the heautifully carried portals will find in the centre a bronze status of Martin Linther. The figure will be nine feet high without the base. With his left hand be class the Bible to his breast, while with the outstretched right he seems to sweep away religious prejudice. He will be surrounded by the figures of the six Frinces who signed the document of protestation. These status are the gift of their descentiants. The corners over the partals will be decorated with the contest of Arrival research states. The corners over the partals will be decorated with the corners of arms of the fourteen protesting cities. The wall over the entrance to the main part of the church will be decorated by a colossal all tresop painting, representing the delivery of the Document of Protestation by Prince Lonn, Elector of Saxony, to Ferdinand, King of Bohemia, who are added over the Diet at Speyer. All the windows have been presented by the Protestant Frinces of Europe, the German Emperer and the Empress having given five of them. The ergan will be pres

For the erection of this memorial of Protestantism widely extended cooperation sired.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NET A short sing the efficacy of prayer, referred to the exmany years conducted an orphanage at Bristol, England

I resided in that country during most of the seventies, when George Mulier was often de-scribed as the best-advertised man in the Three Kingdoms. By a large number of re-ligious people he was more speken of than many persons. He predicts that there will be were Gladstone and Disraelt and accordingly it is not miraculous that although he said he had never once solicited and on behalf of his charitable enterprise, money in a continuous | number have returned to the United States for stream flowed into his treasury. Even to nonreligious persons in Great Britain his name was quite as familiar as is that of Moody to-

Doubtless, Muller was quite sincere in his convictions, but by the very peculiarity of his the whole Cave Nome region is rich in gold. method his wants were advertised throughout the world most conspicuously, thus receiving the benefit of a far greater publicity than would otherwise have obtained, and it being known that he was praying for money, money, of course, came in to him.

But were Müller's prayers answered invariably? According to a memoir by a personal friend, which has lately been published, this was far from having been the case, and he often felt aggrieved at what he considered a slight on the part of the Almights, one of whose "pets" (to quote Dr. Savage) he evidently imagined himse f to be. For example, he prayed for two of his "unconverted" friends for nearly fifty years without avail. There was absorbed uply nothing in his career which could not be accounted for as the result of purely natural

causes. If it was possible to admit that what he looked upon as answers to his prayers were due to special interventions of Providence in his behalf till other words, to favorit sig, the question would inevitably arise, Why have the prayers of thousands of other Christian people. whose faith is quite as strong as Müller's, been disregarde !? What are we to think of the little band of enthusiasts who left this country for Jerusalem a few months ago to see Christ appear in the clouds," and who, at last arecounts, were reported to be starying, with no immediate prospect of a return to their homes? NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

Medals for the Spanish War by atl Means. To the Entrop of The Sta- or The Sta has always champ oned the cause of the subdistrof the Spanish-American war, and move it has a chance to do something more for them. Why not urge the Government to present to every man who volunteered or who fought in the just war a copper medal? This is customers with all governments. Surely, it is not ask not much from the Government. and the men should be given a mething of the sort.

The State of New York about 1 also remember hor. sons. The States of Ponnsylvania, towa, Ca. forms Washington, New Jersey and other - have presented medals to all their catacus who so vid. and surely the State of New York should do the same. Is that asking too much from the Empire States It is surely a small tribute to give to her sons who gave JOHN HAWKINS NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

Great Revival in Chicago. From the Interspection.

The great revival at St. James's Methodist Church a booked to close next Sunday. But if the interest continues as great as it was Sunday night and lasnight it may last six months. The alter was jammed full Sanday night and nearly so last night, though Monday night is proverbially an unpopular night

PARSONS ON TURBINE STEAMERS. Talks of Attaining 80,000 Horse Power and

The latest information about what is being done with the turbine engine on vessels and what developments may be expected before long was given on Nov. 3 by the Hon. Charles Parsons in his address as President before the Institution of Junior Engineers. The most interesting part of the address, relating to the practical applications of the system, is reproduced here from the account in Iron and

The first vessels of larger size than the Turbinia to be fitted with steam turbine machinery are the torpedoboat destroyer Viper for our own Government and a similar vessel

for Me-srs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.
"These vessels are of approximately the same dimensions as the 30-knot destroyers now in her Majesty's service, but have slightly more displacement. The boilers are about 12 per cent larger and it is estimated that upward of 10,000 horse power will be realized under the usual conditions as against 6.500 with reciprocating engines.

"The engines of these vessels are in dupitente. Two serew shafts are placed on each side of the vessel, driven respectively by a high and low pressure turbine; to each of the low pressue turbino shafts a small reversing turbine is permanently coupled for going astern, the estimated speed astern being 15% knots and ahead 35 knots; two propellers are placed on each shaft.

The latter of these two vessels has comnence I her preliminary trials and has already reached a speed of 32 knots. The manipu-lation of the engines is a comparative r simple matter, as to reverse it is only necessary to close one valve and open another, and owing to there being no dead centres, small gradientions of speed can be easily made. In regard to the general application of tur-

due machinery to large ships, the conditions appear to be more favorable in the case of the faster class of vessels such as cross-Channel boats, faster passenger vessels, cruisers and liners; in such vessels the reduction in weight of machinery as well as economy in the consumption of coal per horse power arelimportant

of machinery as well as economy in the consumption of coal per horse power archimportant factors in the case, and in some vessels the absence of vibration, both as regards the comfort of passengers, and in the case of ships of war permitting greater accuracy in sighting of the guns, is a question of first importance.

"As regards cross-Channel boats, the turbine system presents advantages in speed, absence of vibration, and, owing to the smaller diameter of the propellers, reduced draught.

"As an instance, a boat of 270 feet length, 33 feet beam, 1,000 tons displacement, and 8 feet 6 inches draft of water could be constructed with stachuse accommodation for 600 passengers, and with machinery developing 18,000 horse nower; she will have a sea speed of about 90 knots, as compared with the speed of 10 to 22 knots of the present vessels of similar size and accommodation.

It is, per haps, interesting to examine the possibilities of speed that might be attained in a special unarmored cruiser, a magnified torpedoes. Let us assume that her dimensions are about double those of the 30-knot destroyers, with plates of double the thickness and specially strengthened to correspond with the increased size; length 420 feet, beam 42 feet, maximum draught 14 feet, displacement 2.890 tons, indicated horse rower 80,000, there would be two tiers of water tube boilers; these with the engine space, conliainkers, &c., would occupy the whole of the lower portion of the vessel, the crew's quarters and guns would be on the upper decks. There would be sight propellers of nime feet in diameter revolving at about 400 revolutions per minute, and her speed would be about 44 knots.

"She could carry coal at this speed for about circle begins bears but she would be about 45 knots."

She could carry coal at this speed for about eight hears, but she would be able to steam at from 10 to 14 knots with a small section of the boilers more economically all section from 10 to 14 knots with a small section of the boilers more economically than other vessels of ordinary type and lower, and, when required all the boilers could be used, and full power exerted in about half an hour.

"In the case of an Atlantic liner or a cruiser of large size, turtine engines would appear to present some considerable advantages. In the first place they would effect a reduction in weight of machinery, and some increase in a conomy of fuel per lorse power developed, both thus tending either to a saving in coal on the one hand, or, if preferred, some increase in speed.

in speed.

The advantages are, however, less pronounced in this class of vessels on account of
the smaller relative power of the machiner,
and the large quantity of coal necessary folong voyages, but the complete absence of vi-

bration at all speeds, not to mention many minor considerations of saving in cost and re-duced engine room staff, are questions of con-siderable importance."

CAPE NOME RICH IN GOLD. Lieut, Jarvis Says the Vield Is Beyond Any Stories That Have Been Told. WASHINGTON Nov. 23 -First Lieut D. H.

Jarvis, who led the 1,500-mile overland expedition in the winter of 1-97-98 to relieve the ice-bound whalers at Point Barrow, and who command d the revenue outter Bear during the last season, was at the Treasury Departtime ago one of your correspondents, discus- | ment to-day. The principal work of the Bear this season was to enforce law and order in the perience of the late George Müller, who for | gold district, especially at Cape Nome, where thousands of goldseekers have made a great rush, and to relieve distress at settlements along the Alaska coast.

Lieut, Jarvis sal I to-day that the Cape Nome region is a wonderful territory and that monu-

a population of 25.000 in the immediate vicin-ity of Cape Nome next summer. There were about 3,500 there this year, and a part of this the reason that they had not made provisions for their sustenance during the winter. There is now a thriving town at Cape Nome, built of comparatively comfortable frame houses. Lieut, Jarvis says that beyond any stories that have yet been told of it. The opportunities for business of all kinds will be good at Nome, next year, he predicts, especially for merchants, doctors and lawyers. The usual high prices for necessities, and such few unuries as can be had, prevail at Nome. He brought with him a little four-page newspaper called the Nome Heraid, which sells at 50 cents a copy. The worst eigass cost 50 cents appece. A drink of whiskey or any other cents apiece. A drink of whiskey or any other alcoholic beverage costs the consumer the same price. A small sack of four brings \$8, and other articles of local commerce command simi-

Regarding the situation at Cape Nome, Lieut. Jaivie says in his report:

At Nome I took on board thirteen sick and
destitute and cleven vagrants delivered on
board by United States Deputy Marshals. destinite and eleven vagrants delivered in tears by United States Iteputy Marshala. There were many applications for massage by those ciniming to be destitute, but upon proper investigation they were found to have means to have their way out, and I declined to receive all such. There was plenty of accommodation at that time on vessels leaving for the south. The criminal class it was especially destrous to get rid of, as they were becoming holder about the camp and rotheries and hold-ups were of nightly occurrence. When the Bear sailed it was thought between 3,000 and 1,500 people were in the Cape Nome region; Liou of these were to leave on vessels coming south, so that there will not be more than 2,000 or 2,500 people to whater there. The diggings had proved exceptionally rich, and conditions were such that no man who was able or willing to work that no man who was able or willing to work that no man who was able or willing to work the conditions have been without ample money for his needs.

continuity rich, and conditions were such that no man who was able or willing to work need to have been without ample money for his need;

et A ter careful consideration and inquiry I techeve there will be enough provisions for all who winter, though none to spare. Fuel and housing will be short, but there are quantities of driftwood along the north shore of Norton Sound that can be had for the bauling, and if the people are irrovident and careful they can provide themselves with (ue). If it met apprehend any suffering, though there can easily be suffering without troper care. The prople are spreading out prospecting all the country trun Norton hay to Cape Frince of Wales, and it is among these parties that the danger fles, learning a fire in Nome itself, which is built right. It here should be danger of suffering, part of the recole can move to St. Michaele, where there is simple accommodation and prove where there is ample accommodation and privisions. It would be impossible to haul an appreciable amount from there to Cape Nome.

> Dewey. None the honors that the country Show rol upon her brivest son trives as one tips a servant

I or some mental work well done? is the he o of Manita Worthy of no better pay Than the mean and capt ous sparling.

That is coushing firm t sday? is our Dewey's glory noth ng But a guided ball and chain? Is its price the loss of freedom !

Must its cost be manhood slain